AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A method for improving insulin resistance, which comprises administering orally to a patient in need thereof an insulin resistance-improving agent comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable anion exchange resin as an active ingredient.

2. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable anion exchange resin has a bile acid-adsorbing ability.

3. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable anion exchange resin is selected from the group consisting of colestimide, cholestyramine resin, colestipol, sevelamer hydrochloride, and colesevelam hydrochloride.

4. (Cancelled)

5. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable anion exchange resin is colestimide.

6. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1, with which an oral hypoglycemic agent is ~~used~~ administered simultaneously, separately, or successively to the oral administration of the insulin resistance-improving agent.

7. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 6, wherein the oral hypoglycemic agent is selected from the group consisting of α-glucosidase inhibitors, biguanides, insulin sensitivity improving agents, sulfonylurea agents, rapid-acting insulin secretagogues, pharmaceutical preparations comprising GLP-1 or derivatives thereof, and DPP-IV inhibitors.

8-14. (Cancelled)

15. (Currently Amended) A method for ~~the~~ prophylaxis, improvement or treatment of a disease or symptom resulting from insulin resistance, which comprises administering orally to a patient in need thereof ~~a prophylactic, improving and/or therapeutic agent for a disease or symptom resulting from insulin resistance, which comprises~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable anion exchange resin as an active ingredient, wherein the disease or symptom resulting from insulin resistance is hyperinsulinism, renal dysfunction, or fatty liver.

16. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 15, wherein the disease or symptom resulting from insulin resistance is ~~selected from the group consisting of~~ hyperinsulinism~~, abnormal lipid metabolism, arteriosclerosis, abnormal vascular endothelial function, coronary artery disease, cardiovascular disease, renal dysfunction, hypertension, fatty liver, type 2 diabetes, hyperuricemia, multiple risk factor syndrome, and gestational diabetes~~.

17. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 15, wherein the disease or symptom resulting from insulin resistance is ~~selected from the group consisting of hyperinsulinism, abnormal lipid metabolism, abnormal vascular endothelial function, coronary artery disease, cardiovascular disease,~~ renal dysfunction~~, hypertension, fatty liver, type 2 diabetes, and hyperuricemia~~.

18. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 15, wherein the disease or symptom resulting from insulin resistance is ~~selected from the group consisting of hyperinsulinism, abnormal lipid metabolism, renal dysfunction,~~ fatty liver~~, type 2 diabetes, and hyperuricemia~~.

19-20. (Cancelled)

21. (Currently Amended) The method according to any one of claims 15 to 18~~claim 15~~, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable anion exchange resin has a bile acid adsorbing ability.

22. (Currently Amended) The method according to ~~claim 15~~any one of claims 15 to 18, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable anion exchange resin is selected from the group consisting of colestimide, cholestyramine resin, colestipol, sevelamer hydrochloride, and colesevelam hydrochloride.

23. (Cancelled)

24. (Currently Amended) The method according to ~~claim 15~~any one of claims 15 to 18, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable anion exchange resin is colestimide.

25. (Currently Amended) The method according to ~~claim 15~~any one of claims 15 to 18, with which an oral hypoglycemic agent is ~~used~~ administered simultaneously, separately, or successively to the oral administration of the pharmaceutically acceptable anion exchange resin.

26. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 25, wherein the oral hypoglycemic agent is selected from the group consisting of α-glucosidase inhibitors, biguanides, insulin sensitivity improving agents, sulfonylurea agents, rapid-acting insulin secretagogues, pharmaceutical preparations comprising GLP-1 or derivatives thereof, and DPP-IV inhibitors.

27. (New) A method for prophylactic treatment of a disease or symptom resulting from insulin resistance, which comprises administering orally to a patient in need thereof a pharmaceutically acceptable anion exchange resin as an active ingredient, wherein the disease or symptom resulting from insulin resistance is hyperinsulinism, renal dysfunction, or fatty liver.

28. (New) The method according to claim 27, wherein the disease or symptom resulting from insulin resistance is hyperinsulinism.

29. (New) The method according to claim 27, wherein the disease or symptom resulting from insulin resistance is renal dysfunction.

30. (New) The method according to claim 27, wherein the disease or symptom resulting from insulin resistance is fatty liver.

31. (New) The method according to any one of claims 27 to 30, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable anion exchange resin has a bile acid adsorbing ability.

32. (New) The method according to any one of claims 27 to 30, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable anion exchange resin is selected from the group consisting of colestimide, cholestyramine resin, colestipol, sevelamer hydrochloride, and colesevelam hydrochloride.

33. (New) The method according to any one of claims 27 to 30, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable anion exchange resin is colestimide.

34. (New) The method according to any one of claims 27 to 30, with which an oral hypoglycemic agent is administered simultaneously, separately, or successively to the oral administration of the pharmaceutically acceptable anion exchange resin.

35. (New) The method according to claim 34, wherein the oral hypoglycemic agent is selected from the group consisting of α-glucosidase inhibitors, biguanides, insulin sensitivity improving agents, sulfonylurea agents, rapid-acting insulin secretagogues, pharmaceutical preparations comprising GLP-1 or derivatives thereof, and DPP-IV inhibitors.